

# GEL

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years  
Made him uneasy in his lawful gears. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hammer.*  
If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this gear.  
4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has gear enough.  
GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser.*] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seem'd strange and geafon. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
GEAT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *jet.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.  
GECK. *n. f.* [geac, a cuckow; geek, German, a fool; gawk, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hammer.*  
Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needful jealousy, and to become the geck and scorn o' th' other's villany?  
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,  
And made the most notorious geck and gull  
That e'er invention plaid on? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
TO GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.  
GEE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.  
GE'EE. The plural of *geese*.  
GE'LE. *adj.* [from *gelus*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.  
GE'LATINE. *adj.* [from *gelatus*, Latin.] Formed into a gelly;  
GELATINOUS. *adj.* viscous; stiff and cohesive.  
That pellucid gelatinous substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*  
You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick gelatine matter, in which they are repositied. *Derb.*  
TO GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *ge't*.  
[*gellen*, German.]  
1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.  
Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser.*  
Lord Say hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an cunuch. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
2. To deprive of any essential part.  
He bears his course, and runs me up  
With like advantage on the other side,  
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much  
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.  
They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to geld it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*  
GE'LDER. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.  
Geld later with gelders, as many one do,  
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
No fow gelder did blow his horn  
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Gelderland*.]  
The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, which expands in a circular rose form, and is divided at the top into five parts: these are collected in form of an umbel, the largest of which grow on the outside, and are barren; but those in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-shaped seed.  
The species are three. If the soil be moist, this plant affords a very agreeable prospect, both in the season when it is in flower, and also in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clusters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Miller.*  
The gelder-rose is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mort.*  
GE'LDING. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.  
Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen and weathers, there are fewer.  
The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best geldings; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the geldings. *Temple.*  
GE'LD. *adj.* [from *gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.  
From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,  
They flourish. *Johnson's Spring.*  
GE'LDITY. *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Di.*  
GE'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Di.*  
GE'LLY. *n. f.* [from *gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; glucy substance.  
My best blood turn  
To an infected gelly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
The tapers of the gods,  
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,  
The shooting stars end all in purple gellies,  
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into gellies. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

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GELT. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding.  
The spayed gelt, they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*  
GELT. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.  
I won her with a girdle of gelt,  
Emboist with bugle about the belt. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.  
Let the others be gelt for oxen. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
GEM. *n. f.* [from *gemma*, Latin.]  
1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.  
Love his fancy drew;  
And so to take the gem Urania fought. *Sidney.*  
I faw his bleeding rings,  
Their precious gems now lost, became his guide,  
Led him, begg'd for him, faw'd him from despair. *Shakespeare.*  
It will seem a hard matter to shadow a gem, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham's Draught.*  
Spores of small worth may lie unseen by day;  
But night itself does the rich gem betray. *Cowley.*  
The basis of all gems is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphanous of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. *Woodward.*  
2. The first bud.  
From the joints of thy prolific stem  
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a gem;  
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*  
Embolden'd out they come,  
And swell the gems, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*  
The orchard loves no wave  
With Winter winds, before the gems exert  
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*  
TO GEM. *v. a.* [from *gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.  
TO GEM. *v. n.* [from *gemma*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.  
Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread  
Their branches; hung with copious fruit; or gemm'd  
Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
GEMELLIPAROUS. *adj.* [from *gemelli* and *parios*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Di.*  
TO GEMINATE. *v. a.* [from *geminus*, Latin.] To double. *Di.*  
GEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication.  
Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, a gemination, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Engk.*  
GEMINY. *n. f.* [from *geminus*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.  
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*  
A geminy of asses split, would make just four of you. *Cham.*  
GEMINOUS. *adj.* [from *geminus*, Latin.] Double.  
Christians have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
GEMMARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.  
The principle and gemmery affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*  
GEMMEOUS. *adj.* [from *gemmeus*, Latin.]  
1. Tending to gems.  
Sometimes we find them in the gemmeous matter itself. *Woodward.*  
2. Resembling gems.  
GEMMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Di.*  
GE'MOTE. *n. f.* The court of the hundred. Obsolete.  
GE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *genus*, Latin; *gendre*, French.]  
1. A kind; a sort.  
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one gender of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The other motive,  
Why to a public court I might not go,  
Is the great love the general gender bear me. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
2. A sex.  
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*  
Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral gender, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbutnot.*  
Ulysses speaks of Nauficaca, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
TO GE'NDER. *v. a.* [from *gendrer*, French.]  
1. To beget.  
2. To produce; to cause.  
Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strife. *2 Tim. ii. 23.*

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TO GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.  
A cistern for foul toads  
To gender in. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind. *Lev. xix. 19.*

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.  
GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *γενεαλογιστης*, French.] He who traces descents.  
GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [from *γενεα* and *λογος*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.  
The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or genealogy. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
GENE'RAL. *adj.* [from *generis*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.  
GENE'RAL. *adj.* [from *general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]  
1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.  
To conclude from particulars to generals is a false way of arguing. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.  
Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and general expressions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.  
A general idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*  
4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.  
They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault general which is particular. *Whitgift.*  
5. Public; comprising the whole.  
Nor would we deign him burial of his men,  
Till he disbur'd, at Saint Colmeskill stile,  
Ten thousand dollars to our general use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,  
That for the general safety he despis'd  
His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
6. Not directed to any single object.  
If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that general averfion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*  
7. Extensive, though not universal.  
8. Common; usual.  
I've been bold,  
For that I knew it the most general way. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
General is appended to several offices: as, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.  
GENE'RAL. *n. f.*  
1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.  
That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in general, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*  
In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to generals. *Locke.*  
I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in general, under each of these heads. *Addison.*  
2. The public; the interest of the whole. Not in use.  
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,  
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the general  
Take hold on me; for my particular grief  
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
3. The vulgar. Not in use.  
The play, I remember, pleas'd not the million; 'twas cavie to the general: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.  
A general is one that hath power to command an army. *Lee.*  
The generals on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War.*  
The war's whole art each private soldier knows,  
And with a general's love of conquest glows. *Addison.*  
GENE'RALISSIMO. *n. f.* [from *generalissimus*, French, from *general*.] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.  
Commision of generalissimo was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*  
GENE'RALITY. *n. f.* [from *generalite*, French, from *general*.]  
1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.  
Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same

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is thereby refrained unto such generalities as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hosker, b. i. f. 6.*  
These certificates do only in the generality mention the parties contumacious and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.  
There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the generality, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
By his own principles he excludes from salvation the generality of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson's Sermon 1.*  
The generality of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Such treatment has its effect among the generality of those whose hands it falls into. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the generality wander'd without any ruler. *Rogers, Sermon 3.*

GENE'RALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]  
1. In general; without specification or exception.  
I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath generally taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare.*  
Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. Extensively, though not universally.  
3. Commonly; frequently.  
4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.  
Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison's Guardian.*  
Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

GENE'RALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.  
They had with a general consent, rather springing by the generalness of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GENE'RALTY. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.  
The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their generality all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GENE'RA'NT. *n. f.* [from *generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.  
Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages. *Glanville's Sermon, c. 4.*  
In such pretended generations the generant or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO GENERATE. *v. a.* [from *genero*, Latin.]  
1. To beget; to propagate.  
Those creatures which being wild generate feldom, being tame, generate often. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. To cause; to produce.  
God created the great whales, and each  
Soul living, each that crept, which plentifully  
The waters generated by their kinds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Or find some other way to generate  
Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 894.*  
Sounds are generated where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*  
Whatever generates a quantity of good chyle, must likewise generate milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GENE'RATION. *n. f.* [from *generation*, French, from *generare*.]  
1. The act of begetting or producing.  
Seals make excellent impressions, and so it may be thought of sounds in their first generation: but then the dilation of them, without any new scalings, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He longer will delay, to hear thee tell  
His generation, and the rising birth  
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from generation, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*  
2. A family; a race.  
Y're a dog.  
Thy mother's of my generation: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
3. Progeny; offspring.  
The bar'rous Scythian,  
Or he that makes his generation melloes,  
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom  
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*